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A BILLION DOLLAR HOUSE

The Late Democratic House Leaves a Record for Extravagance

WHICH EXCEEDS ANYTHING YET.

More Than Three Hundred Million Dollars More Appropriated Than by the Reed Congress—Over a Billion Dollars Appropriated Before the Bills Reached the Senate—Mr. Henderson Warns the Administration to Watch Collections Closer Than Mr. Cleveland Did When Last In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Supplementing Senator Allison's and Chairman Holman's and Mr. Dockery's analysis of the appropriations of the last Congress, published March 9, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, eight years a member of the house committee on appropriations, presents his analysis of the work of the Fifty-second Congress. He gives the total appropriations, including permanent appropriations, at \$1,026,822,049, exceeding the Fifty-first Congress by \$308,404,866, an increase of \$115,000 for each congressional district in the United States. He notices the charge that the senate makes the large appropriations, and calls attention to the fact that the house at the session just closed sent their bills to the senate for \$518,087,242, or at the rate of over \$1,027,000,000 per annum.

The house, he says, is a "billion dollar house," for its bills for the Fifty-second Congress aggregated \$1,044,178,614 before they reached the senate. He asserts that in addition to appropriations actually made by the Fifty-second Congress it authorized contracts, mortgages future revenues, in the sum of \$58,526,621. He says that if the Fifty-second Congress seeks to excuse itself by charging its extravagance to the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, then the latter Congress can make similar claims against its Democratic predecessor and the Fifty-second Congress aggregating over \$91,000,000. To guard against a deficit Mr. Henderson warns this administration to give closer attention to "moonshiners" and the "whisky ring" in collecting internal revenues than it did from 1885 to 1889, when it collected \$51,095,082 less than President Arthur and \$15,358,524 less than President Harrison. He shows that the retiring administration paid \$296,316,981 on the public debt, saving in interest \$50,352,493 annually.

He touches on pensions, showing from the pension bureau that the rolls will reach their highest point on December 31, 1894, with 1,171,918 names on the rolls, including invalids, widows, orphans and dependent parents, the annual value of the rolls at that date being \$155,865,095; that in 1895 there will be dropped from the rolls 44,932 pensioners, with an increasing ratio thereafter. Referring to the complaint against widows' pensions he shows that if all widows' claims yet undisposed of or allowed there would be 709,834 dead soldiers unrepresented on the rolls by a widow, an orphan or a dependent parent.

He also points out the danger of the treasury from war claims, and says that Congress now has the data to show that about \$600,000,000 may yet be drawn from it to satisfy their demands. Mr. Henderson refers to the defeat of the bankruptcy bill in the house, the slaughter of the anti-pure food bill, its inability to grapple with the money question, its silent admiration of the McKinley bill, and predicts that the Fifty-second Congress will go down into history as "the know-nothing" and "the do-nothing Congress."

CLEVELAND SAYS SO.

Offices Will Not be Given to Those Who Were Favored Before.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Senators and representatives who called on President Cleveland this morning received confirmatory evidence that Mr. Cleveland does not intend to give offices to those who had been favored under the previous Democratic administration.

Ex-Representative Nemphill, of South Carolina, called expressly for the purpose of ascertaining whether the reports were true, and he received an affirmative answer from Mr. Cleveland. It is likely, of course, that exceptions will be made in rare instances. The cabinet meeting to-day curtailed the time usually given to callers, and this number was consequently not so great as it has been on other days this week. Hereafter the cabinet will meet at 11 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.

For an hour and a half prior to the assembling of the cabinet Mr. Cleveland saw a large number of visitors, the greater number composed of office seekers and the advocates, with a sprinkling of Republicans and others who come merely to pay their respects.

SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

The Smallest Percentage in Ten Years. The Proportion on Hand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The estimated proportion of wheat on hand, is 26.2 per cent of the last crop, the smallest percentage in ten years. The quantity on hand aggregates 135,000,000 bushels, 6,000,000 bushels less than last March, and 23 more than the remnant of the very small crop of 1890. A very large proportion is found in states that do not spare a bushel for commercial distribution, only 34,000,000 in the principal spring wheat states, more than half of which is required for seed in the spring. Of the winter wheat states only Kansas and California have any considerable surplus available for commercial distribution.

The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregates 626,847,370 bushels, or 38.5 per cent of the last product. This proportion has been exceeded in March four times in the last ten years and the quantity has been exceeded five times.

Hawaiian Commissioners Call.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Among the early callers on Secretary Gresham at the state department this morning were Messrs. Thurston, Castle, and Carter, the Hawaiian annexation commissioners. Their interview was brief and

resulted in an arrangement for a conference at the department at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. In the meantime it is supposed the matter will be discussed at the cabinet meeting and a line of policy agreed upon.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

It is Said the President Will Modify It. The Conference Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The course of the President in withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty is still a matter of discussion among senators, though they are stopped from talking publicly upon the subject by the ancient senatorial tradition that matters executive must be regarded as secret until such time as the senate itself removes the injunction of secrecy, which it has failed to do in the present instance. A Republican Senator who has taken a prominent part in most of the discussions in the senate in recent years that have touched foreign relations, said to-day that he had received an intimation that the President was desirous of modifying the treaty and that it would ultimately be returned to the senate.

One of the contemplated modifications was probably suggested by the protest of Queen Liliuokalani, made by Mr. Paul Neumann, her representative, which stated that a majority of the Hawaiians were bitterly opposed to annexation. The senator thought it possible that the President might frame the treaty that annexation would depend upon the will of the Hawaiians as expressed by a plebiscite. Should the majority reject annexation, then a protectorate might be established. The senator thought a majority of the intelligent population of the islands favored annexation, but among the lower classes much opposition would probably be found. Should these classes dominate then a protectorate would follow, and this in turn would result in annexation, because the United States could not undertake permanently to assume responsibility for the acts of the islanders without the power to control those acts, otherwise serious complications with other powers would ensue.

The senator thought it hardly possible that the President would abandon everything that had been gained in the negotiation of the treaty, for he had announced that he had withdrawn it for "consideration," and he would doubtless return it in a modified shape to the senate, although he might defer that action until a competent commission had visited the islands and made a report.

The interview between Secretary Gresham and Messrs. Thurston and Castle, of the Hawaiian commission, at the state department this afternoon was brief, lasting only five or ten minutes. The secretary then told them the treaty had been withdrawn for consideration and intimated he might desire some information from them regarding the situation in Hawaii. Messrs. Thurston and Castle stated that they would hold themselves at his disposal, and the interview closed with a notification by the secretary that when he could get time to consider the subject he would send for them. Secretary Gresham, just before he saw the Hawaiians, was closeted for some time with Senator Gray, a member of the committee on foreign relations, who alone of all the members of the committee did not sign the report recommending the ratification of the treaty. The impression prevails in official circles that the treaty will find its way to the senate again during the extra session.

WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

Colonel Streator's Version of the Squabble at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Following is Lieutenant Colonel Streator's version of the trouble in the postoffice building at Washington, D. C.:

"Lieutenant Dushane, of Company D, Tenth regiment, was officer of the guard that night, and when I came into the building where we were quartered he told me that the Fencibles had been very noisy, and had refused his request to keep quiet. I walked with the lieutenant over toward where the Philadelphians were quartered, and my officer told them that my orders were that they should keep quiet. At this they hissed me, and I inquired for their commander. A lieutenant summoned Captain Brazier, and when he came up I asked him if he was in command of the Fencibles. He said: 'I am. Who are you?' I told him who I was, and asked him in a courteous manner to keep his men quiet. He said: 'You have no authority over us. You can command the Tenth regiment, but have nothing to do with the State Fencibles.'"

"During this time his men were acting in a very unbecoming manner, and applying all sorts of epithets to me. Again requesting him to keep his men quiet, he replied that he could not do so. 'Then,' said I, 'you are not capable of holding a captain's commission, and I will assume command and see that your men do keep quiet. The soldiers of the Tenth have had strict orders, with which they have complied, to be in bed by 12 o'clock. They now want to sleep, and complain that they cannot do so because of the noise.'"

"Brazier said he would not recognize my authority and ordered several guards out, established a line, and gave orders that if I interfered to arrest me. I told him I would not submit to treatment of that kind, and sent a courier for Col. Hawkins, intending to appeal to my next superior officer. Col. Hawkins could not be found, as he was taking dinner that evening with a friend out town. I thereupon informed Capt. Brazier that I should prefer charges against him, and am inclined to think his charges were brought to offset those which he knew would follow his unobedient act of insubordination. I shall prefer the charges against the captain of the Fencibles in due time through the proper channel. I want to see the whole matter judicially investigated."

Exchange for Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Secretary Carlisle has received offers from Chicago bankers to exchange \$3,000,000 of gold for a like amount of small treasury notes of the denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20. Intimations were made that the amount of small notes that will be needed will reach \$10,000,000, for which gold will be paid.

So far as the treasury department is advised no gold has been engaged at the New York sub-treasury for shipment on Saturday.

Important Announcement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—A candidate for the postmastership of New York city appeared in the person of Judge Maurice J. Power.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

One of the Greatst Blazes in the History of Boston.

ENTIRE SPLENDID SQUARE BURNED

And Many Persons Killed and Injured—Awful Scene of Destruction of Life and Property—The Buildings Burned Were Magnificent Structures on the Territory Burned Over in the Famous Thanksgiving Fire of 1888—It Took But Three Hours for the Flames to Destroy Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property—The List of Victims.

Boston, Mass., March 10.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, next in magnitude to the famous one of Thanksgiving day, 1888, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, and before it was placed under control, three hours later, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burned over three and a half years ago, had consumed property valued by a conservative estimate at four and one-half millions of dollars, had been attended by scenes of panic and distress never before equalled in the memory of citizens now living, and had destroyed several, perhaps many, human lives and mangled or maimed at least thirty persons, some of whom will die of their injuries.

THE BEGINNING.

At 4:35 o'clock the alarm was rung in from box 52. It was soon followed by a general alarm. The flames broke out in the toy department of Horace Partridge & Co., who occupied the fifth and sixth floors of the seven-story building on the corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, owned by F. L. Ames. The cause is at present unknown, but the start is described by those nearest it as resembling the bursting of a fire cracker. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, and in a very few moments the entire interior was burning. There were many employees of the Partridge company at work at the time, and the other floors of the building were sprinkled with human beings.

The usual avenues of escape were at once cut off and then began a scramble for life which sickened beholders. The panic-stricken inmates fled to windows and roof. Some escaped by sliding down telegraph poles, others by leaping into blankets and nets. Several jumped to the pavement six or eight stories and were terribly mangled, and others, how many cannot now be told, fell back into the cauldron of flames or were overcome by the dense black smoke which suffocated all who did not speedily escape. The entire fire department was speedily on the scene. The departments of Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Quincy and Brockton arrived later by train and aid was requested to be in readiness from more distant cities.

THE AWFUL LOSS.

Vast crowds of people began at once to flock to the scene, and as a matter of precaution Governor Russell speedily ordered two companies of militia under arms and proceeded to the fire in person, where he was soon joined by Mayor Matthews. The fire spread rapidly from building to building and despite the heroic efforts of the entire fire systems of Suffolk county was not controlled until the whole square bounded by Essex street on the north, Lincoln on the east, Tufts on the south and Kingston on the west, had been levelled; also one building north of Essex street, extending along Columbia street, three more on the east side of Lincoln street and one corner of the United States Hotel south of Tufts street, which corner contained the emergency hospital. The principal buildings burned were as follows: Ames building, seven stories, corner Essex and Lincoln streets, where the fire started. The building was occupied by the following firms: First floor, Woonsocket Rubber Company; Barbour Brothers, thread stock; G. A. Mazzoni Machine Company, Consolidated Last Company; second floor, Merriek Thread Company; third floor, J. A. Packard & Co.; R. M. Appleton, Hanover Shoe Company; W. C. Bowers, Lariat Manufacturing Company, Clavin Laroche & Co.; U. S. Rubber Company; fourth floor, Renpath Bros., boots and shoes; S. B. Thine & Co.; A. Jaquith Rubber Co.; fifth floor, Tapley Machine Co.; sixth floor, Horace Partridge & Co.; fancy goods; basement, Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, boots and shoes; J. S. Fogg, boots and shoes; M. A. Packard, various offices; Metropolitan Sewerage Company and Testing department; Erving Bros., Sanford Bros., blankets; J. F. Ryan, hair dressers' supply; G. W. Spurr, veneers; Cape Cod Glass Company, Shur Bros., fancy leather and plush goods; American Pin Company, Emigh & Leche, collars and cuffs; Otto Krimm, boots and shoes; D. W. Howland, liquor pills and glass jars; Partridge, wholesale fancy goods, second and fifth floors.

AN EYE WITNESS.

George McCallar, bookkeeper at the burned out store of Horace Partridge & Co., says: "As near as I can recollect five minutes elapsed between the cry of 'fire' and the arrival of the engines, yet in that time the whole building seemed to be in one seething mass of flames. In the rush from the building many employees were knocked down and trampled upon. The pitiful appeals of the young girls, mingled with the shouts of the men as they strove to pilot them to place of safety was one of the most exciting incidents in my life. I hope never to go through such a one again. I have no doubt that many of the firm's employees who were on the fifth and sixth floors of the building have met with serious injuries, if some of them are not now dead."

Other buildings destroyed were: Lincoln building, five stories, on opposite corner on the sight of old Crystal Palace, occupied by Singer Manufacturing Company, and a large number of other concerns. A large building, six stories, 135 Essex street, Brown Durrell building, seven stories, corner Essex and Kingston streets, burned from roof to fourth floor. The fire proof walls of this building stemmed the tide of flames to the north. A five-story brick building at the corner of Columbia and Essex streets, occupied by Walter S. Barnes, paper box manufacturers, and others, and the United States Hotel were slightly damaged. The conflagration as viewed from a distance was grand, while in the immediate vicinity the scene was awful.

While the Ames building was burning there were repeated explosions like fire works mingled with the hoarse shouts of firemen, the clanging and puffing of engines, the crash of falling walls, the rumble from hurrying teams and the surging of the vast crowds which soon gathered, and rushed to and fro in everybody's way.

EXCITING SCENES.

It would be impossible to narrate all the events of this exciting night. There were deeds of valor that are worthy of more extended account than can be given here. There were plenty of eye witnesses, too, actors in the fiery drama, who were ready and anxious to relieve themselves of the burden of their experience by telling some one of the things they would never forget.

Mr. J. C. Young, manager of the Lariat Manufacturing Company, says: "We saw one man jump from the fourth story to the street, landing on his head. Of our employees, Miss Lillian Scott, Miss Alois, Miss Ferris, Miss Richard, Edward Lambley and a boy are missing. The first smoke came out with a distinct puff, like a flashed firecracker, with hardly any report; was dense, blinding and suffocating, and very hot. The rapid progress of the flames was the most marked feature. The smell might have been burning rubber. There was no smell of gunpowder."

Mr. Young and his party escaped without injury beyond a few scratches from falling glass. The patrol service was admirable.

The employees of many large stores in the vicinity were on duty until the fire was under control, ready to move out goods if necessary. Jordan, Marsh & Co., kept 2,000 men for that purpose. The three largest buildings burned, the Ames, Lincoln and Brown Durrell, were of modern construction and built in the most non-combustible style possible for mercantile use.

The Brown Durrell had front walls of sandstone and rear walls of brick. The Ames and Lincoln were much like it.

A conservative estimate of the total loss is \$4,500,000. The insurance will amount to about \$4,000,000. No attempt will be made to compile the insurance to-night.

David Goddis assisted in removing some of the people who jumped from the burning Partridge building. "The first thing I knew of the fire," said Mr. Goddis, "was when an engine came down Essex street. I looked and saw smoke pouring from the second and third story windows of the Partridge building. I saw women rushing to the windows in the third and fourth stories; they were in a state of high excitement and pulled the windows up."

A man jumped from the third story window into Lincoln street and was quickly followed by another. They struck telegraph wires, turned somersaults and fell to the sidewalk. Then a girl came next and her throat was cut by striking a wire.

I saw a man jump and grasp a heavy wire and hang on by his hands. Just at this moment hook and ladder No. 17 rushed down Essex street and stopped near Columbia street, and men began to raise ladders. All this time both men and women were jumping from the Essex street windows and others were getting onto the telegraph poles at the corner of Lincoln street.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

The following victims of the fire were taken to the city hospital:

DEAD.—Unknown man, aged about twenty-five, supposed, from a library card in his pocket, to be Fred Mowbrant. Robert J. Reisteaux, aged twenty-five, a ladderman. Girl, too badly burned to be identified. Leonidas H. Redpath, merchant, died at hospital.

INJURED.—John J. Sullivan, engineer, fell off a ladder at Lincoln street and received serious injuries; Joshua Sheppard, injured ankle; Charles J. Wellworth, multiple injuries; John E. Donnan, dislocated shoulder; Michael Harkins, injured thigh; Margaret Flynn, scalp wound and internally injured; Ada Perrin, seriously injured; Daniel H. Murray, compound fracture of leg; Paul Murray, injured leg; Benjamin Pond and Mr. Rich, members of steamer No. 1 were injured by falling, Rich seriously. Michael Flynn, fractured thigh. John F. Ryan, injured ankle. A. W. Redpath, badly cut. Miss Mary Flynn, badly cut. C. J. Wellworth, badly hurt. George L. Ruffin, arm broken. Charles Gaskins, scalded and burned. Matilda Richards, injured slightly on hip by jumping out of a window. John J. Lyons, driver of horse carriage, fractured his leg while at work near the United States Hotel, caused by a horse falling on him.

MAYNARD'S ACTIONS.

A Pupil Ignored His Starving Parents Out of Love for His Profession.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—While Harry Maynard, the veteran lightweight pugilist, was busying himself over a collection for Miller's burial, he apparently forgot that his aged parents were in needy circumstances in Oakland. Recently Maynard's mother complained that she and her husband were unable to work and were receiving assistance from their three able-bodied sons in this city. Maynard managed to smooth the matter over, but he did not do anything for his parents. Consequently when the poor woman learned yesterday that Harry was able to hand a contribution list for the burial of a dead prize fighter, she could not understand why he did not contribute a little toward his own family. His mother, whose name is Mrs. Welcombe, has asked the district attorney of Oakland, to compel her son to support her.

An Unnatural Father.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., March 10.—Reports from Wayne Court House to-night state that John Thomas, a married man, is wanted for criminal assault upon his daughter. The girl, who is but seventeen, swore to the affidavit. Thomas has been accused of this before, while he lived in Kentucky.

MORE SENSATIONS

In the Panama Trial Follow Close on Those of Yesterday.

EX-MINISTER FLOQUET EXAMINED

And on a Denial is Confronted by Charles De Lesseps—Another Dramatic Scene Ensues—The People in the Court Room Take a Hand and the Court is Cleared—Freycinet's Connection With the Scandal Shown Up—He Goes on the Witness Stand Looking Tired and Worn—A Great Day in the Trial.

PARIS, March 10.—In the Panama trial to-day ex-Deputy Chantagrel testified that M. Soulligon, a civil engineer, who did work on the isthmus, came to him one day with an offer of 30,000 francs for his vote on the lottery loan bill. When he declined the bribe M. Soulligon added that Charles De Lesseps had authorized him to offer any sum up to 300,000 francs for M. Chantagrel's vote.

M. Chantagrel refused to accept the 300,000 francs, although M. Soulligon argued with him for some time so as to induce him to accept the money. M. Stephane, clerk for M. Propper, Baron De Reinach's partner, testified concerning his experience with a list of more than one hundred conspicuous men who were compromised by the Panama scandal. He had received the list from Baron De Reinach and after Reinach's death had delivered it to M. Clemenceau. The list was similar to the one held by M. Andrieux.

Charles Floquet, ex-premier and ex-president of the chamber of deputies, of deputies was the next witness. He was nervous and pale. Before examining him, Judge Desjardins had Charles De Lesseps repeat his testimony as to the contribution of \$300,000 francs made at M. Floquet's request by the Panama Company to the fund for the campaign against Boulanger in the department of the Nord. In concluding his statement M. De Lesseps said: "I render all homage to the delicacy and loyalty which distinguished M. Floquet's conduct, but I declare positively that he made to me the exact proposition already made for him by Arton."

M. Floquet replied at once in a loud but unnatural tone:

"I repeat the denial already made by me before the examining magistrate. The manner of action and speaking attributed to me by M. De Lesseps are entirely foreign to my personality. As M. De Lesseps puts the matter it was much worse than if I had brought pressure to bear upon him, as he complains everybody else did. In his testimony he has forgotten, however, that I did not assume office until April 3, 1888, and that the election took place on April 15, the voting on the lottery loan bill on the 27th."

"Nevertheless, we have proofs that Baron De Reinach sent out the money under my ministry in 1888," interpolated Charles De Lesseps.

"I do not understand what you mean," replied M. Floquet.

Loud protests came from the body of the court and several persons shouted, "Tell the truth." The presiding judge's call for order only evoked more shouts, and his voice was lost in the uproar as he threatened to have the court cleared.

Both M. De Lesseps and M. Floquet tried to make statements but neither could be heard more than a few feet away. Each denied flatly the truth of what the other said, but only the reporters caught their words.

As the din increased Judge Desjardins ordered that the court room be cleared, and amid a babel of voices, shouting reproaches and accusations at the judges, the audience was driven out by the ushers. When order was restored M. De Lesseps got the first word and said clearly and positively: "I repeat that M. Floquet asked to see me in regard to the report that Baron De Reinach intended to sue the Panama company, and that he advised me to pay Baron De Reinach the large sum demanded by him, in order that the government might not be annoyed by the suit."

M. Floquet, after a pause, admitted that he had talked with M. De Lesseps concerning the Reinach suit. "I know neither Baron De Reinach nor Cornelius Herz, however," he added, "and am amazed that anybody should make an incident out of this trifle. I would be ready to do again what I then did. It was at the time of the Boulanger agitation and popular feeling was being excited by free distributions of money. When I found that the Panama Canal Company was setting aside large sums for advertising I naturally asked why such amounts should go to fill the exchequer of the enemies of the republic."

"Did you know the lobbyist Arton?" inquired M. Barbois.

"I saw him once or twice," replied M. Floquet, "but had no regular relations with him."

M. Clemenceau, the next witness, denied that Cornelius Herz has secured, as testified by Charles De Lesseps, some 600,000 francs for the favor of *La Justice* toward the canal company. *La Justice* had been pledged to assist the Panama company, he said, long before the beginning of the scandal, and therefore it was not necessary to buy the support of either the journal or its editor. He then described a visit made by him and M. Banc, editor of *Paris*, to M. Freycinet. He and M. Banc had spoken with M. De Freycinet as to Reinach's threatened action against the Panama people, because they feared that the action might cause the collapse of the canal enterprise, and that such collapse would be used to unsettle the republic.

M. De Freycinet, looking tired and harassed, followed M. Clemenceau on the stand.

"I sent for Charles De Desseps," he said, "in the interest of the public. With the same interest at heart, I advised him to avoid a law suit with Baron De Reinach. When he tried to enter into particulars I stopped him by saying that I was not called upon to act as judge in the matter."

Asked to confirm or deny this statement, Charles De Lesseps said: "I do not and have not disputed that M. De Freycinet spoke to me in the interest of the public. It was in the same interest that I gave Reinach millions."

"I cannot believe," added M. de Freycinet, "that his conversation with me impelled M. de Lesseps to give way to

Baron Reinach's demands. What I said necessitated nothing whatever."

Judge Desjardins has ordered that M. Banc, editor of *Paris*, be ordered to attend the next sitting of the court. Henri Brisson has resigned the presidency of the parliamentary committee of inquiry.

AGAINST HOME RULE.

Others Besides Ulster Men Opposed to It. A Delegation Calls on Salisbury.

LONDON, March 10.—A large delegation of merchants, bankers and ship owners from Dublin and other places in Leinster, and also from the provinces of Munster and Connaught, was received to-day by Lord Salisbury. The object of the delegation was to show that there was a strong opposition to home rule in other parts of Ireland besides Ulster. The delegates said that Mr. Gladstone had refused to receive the deputation. Lord Salisbury expressed surprise that Mr. Gladstone should have refused to receive such a respectable delegation of her majesty's faithful subjects in Ireland. The refusal, Lord Salisbury added, was doubtless owing to the indecent haste with which the government was pushing the bill for the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom before it was possible to have the measure duly considered. Lord Salisbury urged the delegation and all other loyal subjects of her majesty in Ireland to keep up their courage. There were signs, he said, of a healthy change in public opinion.

THE DWALDEN DIVORCE CASE.

Lady Blanche Satisfyingly Denies all the Charges Against Her.

LONDON, March 10.—The trial of the Howard DeWalden divorce and separation suits was continued to-day. The matter of the Seabrooke Hotel and servants employed there were called as witnesses to support Lord Frederick's charge that Lady Blanche had committed adultery with Captain Winter. These witnesses testified that Captain Winter had visited her ladyship at the Seabrooke Hotel and dined with her there and had accompanied her afterwards to her parlor. Lady Blanche then took the stand in her own defence. She looked quite unembarrassed and retained her self-possession remarkably well, answering questions promptly and smiling pleasantly, indifferently or sarcastically as the queries seemed to suggest. Lady Blanche denied in detail all the charges that had been made against her by previous witnesses. The case was then adjourned.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Sprague, Ryan, Kromer and Wyckoff to be Tried Next Week.

KITTANNING, Pa., March 16.—The grand jury yesterday afternoon returned true bills against Sprague, Ryan, Kromer and Dr. Wyckoff, charging the first three with burglary, and all four with the murder of William C. Shadler, at Leechburg, on February 21. Dr. Wyckoff was also indicted for keeping a gambling house.

Promptly upon the reports of the indictments being made Judge Kayburn set the day of trial for Wednesday next. The notice is unusually short, but the prosecution has its case already prepared. All the prisoners strongly object to this manner of what they term "railroading" the cases. They claim they have no time in which to prepare a defense. Kromer seems to be the only one anxious to have his trial disposed of as quickly as it can be done.

As to how Dromer's cuff came to be found near the Leechburg bank it is explained that Kromer, Spaythe and Ryan stopped together at Delaney's hotel in Pittsburgh on the night of February 6, and that Kromer left his cuffs there. As he had not seen either of his companions since then he thinks one of them took the cuffs when he left and was wearing them on the night of the murder.

It is reported that a prisoner in the Greensburg jail has made a statement to the effect that he had several conversations with Wyckoff in regard to a scheme to rob the bank at Leechburg before the attempt was actually made.

CORBETT AND MITCHELL.

Buffalo Sports Determined to Have the Fight in That City.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—The scheme to secure the great Corbett-Mitchell contest for Buffalo has taken tangible form, and a provisional lease of the big exposition building, which will seat 20,000 people, has been secured. A meeting of those in the affair will be held to-morrow, when it is likely certain propositions will be submitted to the Buffalo Athletic Club to have the contest come off under its auspices. The scheme to bring the contest here has taken a firm hold, and guarantees of funds sufficient to outbid other competitors is already assured. Whether the authorities would permit the contest is another question, but so far little opposition is evidenced.

The Usual Result.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 10.—Miss Kate Donohue, living on First street, near Duquesne way, poured kerosene in the stove this evening and the usual explosion followed. The clothing of the young woman caught fire and Mary Foley, the next door neighbor, who heard her screams, came to her assistance. In trying to extinguish the flames Miss Foley's dress was set on fire, and both of the young women were fatally burned. Miss Donohue died at 9 o'clock and Miss Foley is expected to live over night. Not much damage resulted to the house.

Steamship News.

SMYRNA, March 10.—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, New York.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Arrived—British Prince, Liverpool.

Second Ward Wickedness.

Mollie Boyd's house, on the upper Market square, was raided last night on a state warrant. The neighbors do not propose to allow her to stay there. Burglars attempted to get in several places in the second ward last night, but failed.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and for Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and for New York and New Jersey, and for Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and for the Canadian Provinces, and for the British Isles, and for the Continent of Europe, and for the Eastern Hemisphere, and for the Western Hemisphere, and for the entire world, the weather will be cloudy, with occasional showers of rain, and a strong easterly wind, with a high barometer, and a cold day.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. Scheraga, draught, corner Market and Franklin streets.

7 a. m. 41°; 8 a. m. 41°; 9 a. m. 41°; 10 a. m. 41°; 11 a. m. 41°; 12 m. 41°; 1 p. m. 41°; 2 p. m. 41°; 3 p. m. 41°; 4 p. m. 41°; 5 p. m. 41°; 6 p. m. 41°; 7 p. m. 41°; 8 p. m. 41°; 9 p. m. 41°; 10 p. m. 41°; 11 p. m. 41°; 12 m. 41°.